

344 huaró ribs, surmounted with greasewood twigs and some large coarse grass called *sacáte colorado*. The grass is kept in place by hoops of *ocotillo* inside and outside, placed at intervals of eight or ten inches. The top of the house is covered with earth.

344 The entrance is small, usually only two and one-half
 ● 354 feet high and two feet wide, and is provided with a grass door which, when not in active use, leans up against the wall outside. To get in or out one is obliged to crawl on hands and knees. The fire is made in the centre, and there is no other escape for the smoke than the door, there being no window; as the people inside generally sit on the ground, the smoke does not trouble them; besides, as the house is warm, a large fire is not needed. In the summer these dwellings are delightfully cool, affording also excellent protection against the violent, though short-lasting, rain-storms of the desert.

344 Usually a light stockade of *ocotillo* and other kinds
 [351] of poles runs around the lodge to prevent the cattle from eating the grass of which it is made. In this house the youth are instructed in the traditions and beliefs of the
 [623] tribe, and here is discussed everything of more or less importance, meetings being held every evening of the year. The man who is in charge of the lodge and its sacred objects is elected for life. He lives near by and is
 [793] called Keeper of the Smoke, which means tobacco smoke.

276 The name for tobacco is *viv*; when used for certain sacred purposes it is called coyote tobacco (*pan vívuka*). The young plants are covered with greasewood branches, but the Papagoes nowadays rarely grow the weed and